

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, strictly in advance;—  
\$2.50 if not; \$2.75, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARTER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXV.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865.

NO. 45.

## Professional Cards.

**Claim Agency.**  
THIS undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forfeiture, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.  
R. G. MCCREARY,  
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Oct. 21, 1862.

**D. McCONAUGHY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE removed to one door west of Duhrer's (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street).  
**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.**

**HAS** his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg St., opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.  
REFERENCES.  
Rev. C. P. Knuth, D.D., Prof. Muhlenberg,  
Prof. M. Jacobs, " M. L. Stover,  
" H. L. Banghiser, " Dr. S. Huber.

**Removal.**  
D. McNEAL has removed his office from his building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Resolved adjoining the office April 7, 1863. U.

**CANNON'S MARBLE WORKS.**  
Baltimore street, near the Diamond, GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.  
Every description of work, executed in the finest style of the art.  
Jan. 17, 1861.

**Gettysburg Marble Yard.**  
MEALS & BRO.  
In East York street, Gettysburg, Pa.  
We are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in marble, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.  
Produce taken in exchange for work.  
Gettysburg, May 27.

**New Goods!—Large Stock!**  
BROOKLYN TAILORING.  
JACOBS & BRO.  
have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of  
CLOTHS,  
CASSIMERES,  
VESTINGS.

Cassimere, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.  
They are prepared to make up garments of the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be unobtrusive.  
They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and no extortion charges to continue.  
Gettysburg, April 9.

**John W. Tipton,**  
FASHIONABLE BARBER, North east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel), Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has the excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.  
Dec. 5.

**The Popular 7-30 Loan.**  
THE First National Bank of Gettysburg has been designated a Depository and Financial Agent of the United States, and will furnish the popular 7-30 Coupon Notes, free from all taxes, and convertible at maturity into 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds, one year Certificates and all other Government Securities. Will buy Gold and Silver, and make collections promptly on all accessible points.  
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.  
Dec. 27.

**CIGARS AND TOBACCO.**—We have a splendid assortment, and all lovers of the weed should call on  
WM. BOYER & SON.

**OILS.**—Fish, Sperm and Coal Oil, for sale by  
WM. BOYER & SON.

**SYRUPS.**—The best in the market can always be found at the cheap store of  
WM. BOYER & SON.

**SUGARS.**—A general assortment always on hand of both Brown and White Sugars for sale by  
WM. BOYER & SON.

**QUEENSWARE and Notions.**—A general assortment. Call and examine for yourselves, at the cheap store of  
WM. BOYER & SON,  
Opposite the Bank, Gettysburg.

**John L. Holtzworth,**  
In addition to his Boot and Shoe Store, has engaged the services of an experienced Shoemaker, and is now prepared to manufacture boots to order and to attend to all kinds of repairing promptly.  
Jan. 3.

**Battle-Field Views.**  
A FULL set of our Photographic views of the Battle-Field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays; the first copy published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.  
Dec. 15.

**REVENUE STAMPS** of every denomination constantly on hand and for sale, at the First National Bank of Gettysburg.  
Nov. 8.

**DR. THOMAS' Celebrated Ointment** for Rheumatism and Catarrh for sale at Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store.  
Jan. 13.

**BLANKET SHAWLS,** all varieties and prices at A. Scott & Son's cheap store.

**HARDWARE and IRON,** Paints and Oils of every description, at greatly reduced prices, at FAIRBANKS'S.

**MILLINERY GOODS,** a large and choice assortment to be had cheap, at FAIRBANKS'S.

**BROWN and BLEACHED MUSLINS,** at 12 1/2 and 15 cents, at FAIRBANKS'S.

**BROWN SUGARS,** from 14 to 18 cents, at FAIRBANKS'S.

**GO to Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store,** and get his Medicated Cough Candy.

## Choice Poetry.

### I Do Not Like to Hear Him Pray.

I do not like to hear him pray,  
Who bows at twenty-five per cent,  
For then I think the borrower pays,  
I pressed to pay for food and rent,  
And in that book we all should heed,  
Which says the lender shall be blest,  
As sure as I have eyes to read,  
It does not say, "take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray  
On bearded knees about an hour,  
For grace to spend a right day,  
Who knows his neighbor has no flour,  
I'd rather see him go to mill,  
And buy the lacker's brother bread,  
And see his children eat their fill,  
And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray,  
"Let blessings on the widow be!"  
Who never seeks her home to say,  
"I want a better home, come to me."  
I hate the prayer so loud and long,  
That's offered for the orphan's weal,  
By him who sees him crushed by wrong,  
And only with the lips doth feign.

I do not like to hear him pray,  
With jewelled eels and stolen dress,  
Whose washwoman toils all day,  
And then is asked to "work for less"  
Such pious shams I despise;  
With fabled hands and airs demure,  
They lift to heaven their "angel eyes,"  
Then steal the earnings of the poor!

I do not like such soulless prayers:  
If wrong, I hope to be forgiven,  
No angel's wings them upward bears—  
They're not a million miles from heaven.  
I do not like long prayers to him,  
And studied from the lips depart:  
Our Father bends a ready ear,  
Let words be few, let hearts be true.

Jan. 17, 1861.

## Illustrations.

### Guide Us in Littlethings.

It is all very well for the husband, father, brother, to have what is called a "sturdy" love for a woman, an affection that will bear up to tempests as well as calms; yet that is but a sad stanchness at best. For after all, women want to be cherished, comforted, cheered in the daily routine of life, rather than assured of protection in storm. Few people really encounter tempests in life; what they suffer from is the array of little vexing ills, which everybody is too grave to alleviate. When true tempests come, we must stand alone; we must not look to human love, however strong, for help; and while tossed about on lonely seas, look for succor only to Him who holdeth the waters in the hollow of His hand.

A sub-committee of a school board, not a thousand miles from the city of Lynn, were examining a class in a primary school. One of the committee, to sharpen up their wit, propounded the following question: "If I had a mince pie, and should give two twelfths to John, two twelfths to Isaac, two twelfths to Harry, and would keep half the pie myself, what would there be left?" This was a profound study among the scholars, but finally one had held up his hand as a signal that he was ready to answer. "Well, sir, what would there be left?" "Speak up, loud, so that all can hear," said the committee man. "The plate!" shouted the hopeful pupil. The committee man turned red in the face, while the other members roared aloud. The boy was excused from answering any more questions.

**Quality.**  
"Maria," said a lady to her colored chamber-maid, "that is the third silk dress you have worn since you came to me, pray how many do you own?"  
"Only seven, miss; but I save my wages to buy another."  
"Seven! What use are seven silk dresses to you? Why I do not own as many as that myself."  
"Spect not, miss," said the smiling dandy, "you do not need 'em so much as I do. You see your quality folks every body know is quality; but we better most kind of cultured persons has to dress smart to 'tinguish ourselves from common niggers."

**Stems.**—One of the latest fashions with the ladies is the wearing of long ends of narrow ribbon around the neck. Few of the uninitiated know the significance of the same, but Dougherty has let out the secret. He says when they wear the ends hanging down in front it means that "they are married," over the right shoulder, that "she is engaged," down the back that "she has a teller cousin" to see her but isn't engaged, "over the left shoulder it means 'fellers, come follow me.' Young men, bear this in mind.

Some person whom Quin had often met him one day in the street, and stopped him. "Mr. Quin," said he, "I understand that you have been taking away my name." "What have I said, sir?" "You called me a second-rate, sir." "Oh! then keep your name, sir," said Quin, and walked on.

An exchange says that if every man's breast could be locked into, there would you find the image of some woman. If you look in the bosom of the ladies, you will find a duplicate of Charles, a portmanteau, and a paper of needles, besides two or three billiard balls.

**LITERAL FOR A BOY.**—Mrs. Sprague, wife of Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, has given birth to a fine boy. The mother of the husband was so delighted with the new comer that she presented the mother with \$500,000, and settled \$100,000 on the little stranger. The Spragues are among the wealthiest people of New England.

## Up a Tree.

Artemus Aristotle's patriotism broke out demonstratively upon his receipt of the fall of Richmond. He'd have the biggest star spangled banner and the tallest flag-staff in Berks county—that's what he would be told Aunt Hannah so.

So Artie rushed down to Philadelphia by express train, purchased a forty feet flag, and rushed home again by next express. Then Artie set about achieving the longest liberty pole in Berks, out of a straight hundred and sixty feet—more or less—piece tree, standing on a knoll back of the house. With the big hunting lashed about his shoulders, and armed with a hatchet, he up ended the long hay ladder against the pine, scrambled in among the lower branches, and began cutting his course upwards, trimming close to the trunk every knot and branch as he progressed.

Lying out his way to the tip top of the tall pine, Artie flung his flag to the breeze, lashed it hard and fast to the staff, hurrahed lustily for Grant, "tigered" for Sheridan, and made the discovery that he had cut off his retreat. There he was, a hundred and fifty feet up in the air, and every individual thing that he could have climbed down by, cut off smooth. Artie's enthusiasm collapsed in a second, and he hailed the house.

"Hannah! O—Hannah! I say Hannah! Come out here!"  
Out came Hannah, and seeing her husband humped into a ball, away up there under the "flag of the figs," the old lady piped out at him in key major:

"Why, takes a'm! What is it, Artie?"  
"Dod dern it, Hannah! I am up a tree. Can't you take that ar mucket and shoot my dinner up here?"  
"Why, dear me, Artie, how will you ever get down from there?"

"Dunno, Hannah, less ye git somebody to chop the darned tree down, and that would cut enmost kill me. Dod blast the look!"

Artie clung to his perch just about as long as he could, and then clasping legs and arms about the trunk, he began to slide down stern foremost like a bear, ripping, scraping and tearing over the rough surface in a way that by the time he touched terra firma, it was about an even question which had lost the most bark—Artie or the tree.

"I'll be blamed! if ever I go to cut another tree into a flag staff, I'll begin at the upper end," Artie swore, as Aunt Hannah led him away ragged and bleeding.

## New Way of Applying Leeches.

"Well, my good woman," said the doctor, "how is your husband to-day? Better or no?"  
"Oh! yes, surely," said the woman. "He is as well as ever, and gone to the field."  
"I thought so," continued the doctor. "The leeches have cured him. Wonderful effect they have. You got the leeches, of course?"

"Oh, yes, they did him a great deal of good, though he could not take them all."  
"Take them all! Why, my good woman, how did you apply them?"  
"Oh, I managed nicely," said the wife, looking quite contented with herself. "For variety sake, I boiled one half, and made a fry of the other. The first he got down very well, but the second made him very sick. But what he took was quite enough," continued she, seeing some horror in the doctor's countenance, "for he was better the next morning, and today he is quite well."

"Umph," said the doctor with a sapient shake of the head, "if they have cured him that is sufficient, but they would have been better applied externally."

The woman replied that she would do so the next time; and I don't doubt that if ever fate throws a score of unfortunate leeches into her power again, she will make a poultice of them.

## Capital Bound to Win.

A "woman of color" belonging to Tehama, recently made a pilgrimage to Lead Bluff for the purpose of procuring an ebony helpmate, either as a partner in the laundry business or for life, he wasn't particular which. Arriving at his destination he made known to the pointing Ethiopie the object of his visit, and asked her consent to the proposition. After turning the question over in her mind for a few moments, she came out with, "S—, how much capital has you?"

"Well, I've got, to tell you true, I've only got four dollars wid me jus now."

"Won't do, S—, won't do! Sam Johning lab got six an' a cookin' stove. I guess I gwine to bab him."

"Poor S—, is still going it alone."

## Disadvantage of Being White.

"Well, Dinah," said a white boy to be to a black girl, "they say beauty soon fades; do you see any of my bloom fading? Now, tell me plainly, without any compliments."  
"Oh, no, Miss; but den me kinder tink—"  
"Think what, Dinah? you're bashful."  
"Oh, no, me no bashful; but den—me kinder tink as how Miss den retain her color quite as well as a colored lady."

A large snailfish has just been captured by some fishermen at Teby, on the Welsh coast. The fish gave the fishermen an exciting chase, but they ultimately succeeded in capturing it with gaffs and boat hooks, and then it was towed on shore to the beach. The weight of the fish was twelve hundred pounds, and it was five feet in diameter. In swimming it turns upon itself like a wheel, which renders it very difficult to catch.

## The Late Gov. Brough.

The Hon. John Brough, Governor of Ohio, who died a few days ago, was born in that State in 1811 and served a regular apprenticeship at the printing business. He early entered into local politics, and became very popular among the masses as a public speaker. Indeed, in 1810 he ranked next to Hon. Tom. Corwin as the best stump orator in the State, and was a great aid at every political gathering in his own and neighboring districts. He was auditor of Ohio from 1840 to 1855. In the latter year he engaged extensively in railroad enterprises, and has since been prominently connected with several of the Western roads. He was at times president of the Madison and Indianapolis, and the Bellefontaine railroads in Indiana. He had always been a strong democrat until the beginning of the rebellion, when from a war democrat he gradually advanced to be almost a radical republican, and in 1863, was nominated for Governor against Clement L. Vallandigham, and elected by over one hundred thousand majority.

**COMPLETION OF THE SUZ CANAL.**—A little item in the foreign news by the Halifax steamer, announces a great fact, namely the completion of the famous Suez Canal, and the passage of a vessel from the blue waters of the Mediterranean into the Red Sea, the same Red Sea through which Moses and Aaron led the children of Israel and which swallowed up the pursuing hosts of King Pharaoh.

The isthmus of Suez, which has thus been cut by a commercial canal, connects Europe with Asia, and is about seventy-five miles broad. With the exception of two small ridges of the respective medium heights of 30 and 45 feet, the surface is only elevated from five to eight feet above the level of the adjoining seas, with a general depression toward the Mediterranean. The work of digging a canal across this strip of land was undertaken in 1852, by a joint stock company, under the auspices of M. de Lesseps, a French engineer. The company commenced operations in 1859, with a capital of \$40,000,000. The canal runs between the town of Suez and the Gulf of Pelusium. It is some ninety miles long, 20 feet deep at low water level of the Mediterranean, and 330 feet wide. Its prospective importance as a "short cut" between the two continents, can, at this time, scarcely be over estimated.—N. York Express.

## THE RICHEST WOMAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Probably the richest woman in the United States is Miss Hester Robinson, a young and beautiful girl, lately of New York city. Her father died recently, leaving her one million outright, and the income during her life of about four millions more. Her aunt, Miss S. A. Rowland, of New Bedford, who deceased about the first of July, also left her a million, but at the same time bequeathed large sums to various other persons who were not her blood relations, among the rest giving to her physician a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Miss Robinson is dissatisfied with this will and has employed five of the most eminent counsel in Massachusetts to endeavor to have it set aside, though on what grounds the public is not yet informed.

## A SPECULATIVE MOVEMENT.

A letter from New York, dated Wednesday, says: "Upwards of six thousand barrels of beef have been purchased in this market within a few days past on English account. There is also an active speculative movement in butter and cheese, for export, at full prices. This demand results from the rapid spread of the cattle disease throughout Great Britain. There was a large amount of beef packed and salted last winter for prospective army consumption, but the sudden winding up of the war has left a surplus on hand, which will now find a good market. The news of more favorable harvest prospects, by the Africa, on the other hand, has had the effect to knock down the prices of breadstuffs in Broad street."

A Philadelphia contemporary publishes a despatch from one of its correspondents which it asserts throws a little light on the real state of Mexican affairs. The correspondent announces the struggle between Juarez and Maximilian as over. The Republicans have been slowly driven from the Rio Grande—their line of defence and offence—until their last army is couped up in a small portion of Chihuahua, there to make their final and, probably, hopeless defence, for the last stages of their retreat are said to have been passed over in pain. The correspondent appends to this statement other interesting and corroborative facts, together with a few reflections as important as logical. This information, if entirely correct, means the triumph of the French and downfall of the Mexican Republic.

## What Jeff. Davis Says about His Friends.

An officer on Gen. Grant's staff, who recently had an interview with the Rebel President, says that Jeff. is furious in his denunciation of Hunter and Stephens, whom he accuses of deliberately betraying the Southern cause into the hands of the Yankees. "Had these two men," said Jeff., "representing, as they did the weak, conservative sentiment in the South, stood firm, the Southern cause would have triumphed." Jeff. appears to be perfectly indifferent as to his fate, but still he does not think that the full punishment for his crimes will be visited upon him. He told the officer that he had less care upon his mind and felt easier than he did when he was President of the Confederacy.

## The Democratic Conspiracy Against the Soldiers.

One of the resolutions of the Union County Convention referred to this subject, and to the admission of the facts made by one of the Democratic leaders of the town, before a legislative inquiry. Below we give the testimony of Wm. McClean, Esq., taken in Gettysburg, February 17, 1865. It is worthy of careful reading for the developments it makes.

William McClean, sworn: I reside in Gettysburg. Am in my thirty second year, and am a member of the bar. I am the counsel for the directors of the board of return judges of the October election. There were eight returns of the soldiers' votes not counted. I cannot state positively the number, but there were some two hundred votes in the rejected returns. I find upon referring to papers, there were two hundred and eight. Of these, fifty were cast for General Coffroth, and one hundred and fifty-eight for General Koonz. The first in order was Company K, 184th Regiment, which was thirty nine for Gen. William H. Koonz, and twenty-one for General Coffroth. Next Company C, 202d Regiment, twenty-seven for Koonz, and fifteen for Coffroth. Next from Mower General hospital, one vote for Koonz. Next from Cuyler hospital, one vote for Koonz. Next from McAllen hospital, three votes for Koonz. Companies B and G, 138th Regiment, thirty-two for Koonz, and one for Coffroth. Company I, 210th Regiment, nineteen for Koonz, and nine for Coffroth. Company B, 21st Cavalry, thirty-six for Koonz, and four for Coffroth. The objections were generally brought to the notice of the board by the president, from the reference to them on the prothotary's certified copies, as he read those copies. The president would take up a return and read it off, and the clerks would take it down, if there was no objection. He would come to a return and read it off. He would speak of the objections, and very often referred to the law relative to those objections, and would read the law in some instances. He would then ask what was to be done with the return. There was generally a motion made by one of the judges, either to receive it or not count it. The attention of the president of the board was repeatedly called to sections twenty and twenty-seven, by members of the board. As one of the clerks, my knowledge is confined to the actions of the board.

Question by Mr. McConaughy:—Was it in contemplation, before the organization of the board of return judges, to have these, or any of these eight returns rejected, and had the attention of Henry J. Kuhn, the president, been called to the matter of their rejection? And if so, by whom, and tell us particularly all about it.  
Answer.—Witness protests against his examination as to matters occurring outside of the board, not connected with the official action of the board, and testifies under that protest. I think I met Mr. Kuhn on the morning of the last day of the meeting of the judges, on the street, and some conversation passed between us relative to some alleged difficulties about some of the returns. I cannot say that there was any such contemplation as is indicated in the question. The act relative to voting by the soldiers was new, and there were no precedents to guide the return judges, in the performance of their duties under it. The questions arising had been proposed and discussed by some of the members of our bar previous to the last meeting of the judges; and it was their opinion the judges were not bound to count votes which were in violation of the provisions of the law. There was a desire expressed by the judges, on the day of their last meeting, that there should be an interchange of views upon these questions; and the majority judges met together in the front parlour of the Globe inn, before the meeting of the board. Four of the members of the bar met with them. They were Mr. Wm. A. Duncan, J. C. Neely, J. H. White, and myself. Some of the prominent objections existing to some of the returns were spoken of in this interview, and the law relating to them was read. The political character of the returns was not referred to. What were considered matters of illegality were mentioned; and it was stated that these questions would arise for the decision of the board, and they were left entirely with the judges. The majority judges were unanimous in their opinion, that they must apply the provisions of the act of 25th August, 1861, to the returns, and dispose of them accordingly. By the majority judges, I mean the Democratic judges. The hotel at which they met was the Democratic headquarters in this borough, and the hotel at which I suppose most of them stopped. There were fourteen Democratic judges. I suppose they all were present, but cannot state positively. It seemed to be better that counsel should be taken to assist the judges in the decision of these questions. The gentlemen of the bar, who were there, gave the judges their professional opinion on the matter. In that interview I think the distinction was drawn between matters of illegality and informality, and it was stated that returns could not be rejected on the ground of mere informality. The members of the bar present were of the same political persuasion as the majority judges. The matter had been discussed by the members of the bar between the two meetings of the judges. Nothing like a definite arrangement was made for the meeting. I think the opinion was expressed that the judges had better be apprised of the legal questions which might arise. The meeting was

brought about on the morning of the second meeting of the board, after my meeting with Mr. Kuhn, and in pursuance of what had been contemplated before. I think Mr. Kuhn said it would be better to have a meeting. The judges were in the court house, and also probably in the hotel, when notification of the proposed meeting was given them. None of the Republican judges were notified, to my knowledge, to be at this meeting. Mr. E. B. Buehler and my father were consulted about these questions arising. Mr. Buehler was consulted as to the meeting referred to. None of the prothotary's certificates were taken to the meeting. I think there was a memorandum produced at this meeting, showing the prominent defects in these returns. I think the discussion and memorandum was limited to four of the returns. They were, one from Company K, 184th Regiment, embracing a vote from Franklin county; (it was deemed an impossible act for the judges to count that vote); Company C, 202d Regiment, where there was but one judge of election; Companies B and G, 138th Regiment, where two companies had voted at one poll before one set of election officers. I am not certain which was the fourth, but it was likely the Twenty-first Cavalry; Company B, where the election officers had been affirmed by a person who was not himself an officer of the election. I cannot say what the majority was. Mr. Bushey, the prothotary, had spoken to me about the returns. I prepared the memorandum which was used at the meeting referred to. I do not know that the returns had been critically examined by the four members of the bar named. I had examined some of them, and I think some of the others spoke of having heard of these objections, but I do not know how they got their information. It was understood that it was not proper for persons outside to discuss questions before the board, and that there would be no opportunity of affording counsel to the board during its sitting. I mean it was understood by the members of the bar referred to. The Republican bar also had access to the papers in the prothotary's office. I mean the consultation relative to the returns was among the Democratic members of the bar. Rminent counsel abroad had also been written for their opinion as to the powers and duties of the judges. They were Judge Black, of York, Attorney General, at one time, of the United States, and J. M. Dowell Sharpe, of Chambersburg, who was a member of the Legislature which enacted this law. I heard, indirectly, of the opinion given by some member of the Bedford bar. I think it was Mr. Shannon, who is the prothotary. I cannot say how far the opinions expressed at the consultation influenced the Democratic judges. It seems that their action at the board corresponded with the views expressed in the consultation. Those views were left entirely to the free and voluntary decision of the judges. I cannot say how Mr. Kuhn knew which were the objectionable returns. He had not my memorandum, nor did he make any. The consultations, as I have before said, were confined to the Democratic lawyers. Bushey was at a loss to know what was a proper compliance with the duties enjoined by the act upon him as prothotary. I think he spoke of it to me; and the mode he adopted was the nearest and most practicable that there was then an opportunity of. The firm of which I am a member, have been the legal counsel of Mr. Bushey in his official business, for some years. I do not recollect whether the prothotary was advised to note his objections on his certificates, or whether the suggestion came from himself. I cannot speak for the firm, but I think I approved his course. The law was referred to at the meeting in the hotel, at which Mr. Kuhn was present.

In answer to a question from Mr. Nagley, as to what he meant by the terms "illegality" and "informality," witness said the majority judges did not reject any of the returns on the ground of informality, and they did not say that they did so, as was incorrectly stated by Mr. Sweney. The first return not counted was Company K, 184th Regiment, casting sixty votes for Congress. One of these sixty voters was shown by the prothotary's certificate, and by the original papers which were produced, to be an elector of Washington township, Franklin county. Section seventh of the act provides that separate poll-books shall be kept, and separate returns made, for the voters of each county. It was impossible for the return judges to tell, or ascertain, how this Franklin county elector appeared, so as to allow them to ascertain the number of voters of Adams county electors, for the respective candidates. This was deemed a matter of illegality. Informality is simply a want of form, and where the returns are not in the very words of the statute, but substantially comply with it, such would be deemed a case of informality. Illegality is contrary to law. For instance: where the law provides that there shall be three judges elected, and there is but one elected, and but one acts and makes the return, such was deemed illegal. If I had been a judge, I would not have rejected the hospital returns, because, in my opinion, the objections to them are matters of informality more, probably, than of illegality. One of the grounds upon which the return of Company B, 21st Cavalry, was deemed illegal, was the fact, that the election officers were affirmed by a person who was not an election officer. The legal view entertained of the law, requiring that the officers of the election shall administer to each other their oath or affirmation of office, is, in the affirmation in this case was not binding on the officers in the election, and that they

could not be held for any penalties for not performing their duty. That view seemed to strike my friend, Mr. Edward B. Buehler, very firmly. The prothotary did not furnish a certificate of that return. I think that paper had been on file several days. The original return was before the board, and not counted, for the reasons assigned in the certificate of the majority judges. There was no question raised as to the right of these soldiers to vote. I present the following copy of the original certificate, signed by a majority of the judges, giving their reasons for the rejection:

[CONT.]  
We, the subscribers, being duly appointed return judges of the election, held in the several districts in the county of Adams and among the soldiers of said county, on the eleventh instant, it being the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1864, having met together at the court house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the said county of Adams, and having carefully examined the returns of the said several districts, and of the soldiers' votes, do certify, that we find the following returns illegal:

Company K, 184th Regiment: because it embraced a voter from Franklin county.  
Company C, 202d Regiment: because the election was held by but one judge, and return made by the same one judge.  
Mower U. S. general hospital; Cuyler U. S. A. general hospital; McClellan U. S. A. general hospital: because certificates of oaths of election officers are wanting.  
Companies B and G, 138th Regiment: because two companies voted at one poll, before one set of election officers.  
Company I, 210th Regiment: because certificate of oath is wanting.  
Company B, 21st Regiment, Volunteer Cavalry: because no copy of the return of this company election was certified to the return judges by the prothotary; and further, because it appears from the original return, that the officers of election were affirmed by James Minkley, Captain, &c., who was not an officer of the election; and because there were more votes cast for Congress than there were electors of Adams county at that election.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 28th day of October, A. D. 1864.

Henry J. Kuhn,	[L. S.]
John Strausbaugh,	[L. S.]
Peter Overdorf,	[L. S.]
Francis Bream,	[L. S.]
Samuel Blake,	[L. S.]
Henry Witmore,	[L. S.]
Wm. A. Dutton,	[L. S.]
Wm. A. M'Sherry,	[L. S.]
John Baker,	[L. S.]
John Ruff,	[L. S.]
T. Diehl,	[L. S.]
George Ginter,	[L. S.]
Daniel S. Diehl,	[L. S.]
Abraham Krise,	[L. S.]

Attest: H. G. WOLF, [L. S.]  
WM. McCLEAN, [L. S.] Clerks.

**BURIED ALIVE.**—A man belonging to the 202d Penna. regiment, was captured by the rebels last winter, near Fairfax Court House, Va. As has been the case with other prisoners, he was almost starved by the rebels, and when released and returned to our lines, partook too freely of the food placed before him. Sudden death apparently followed, and the soldier was buried. Recently his remains were brought to his home in Cumberland county, and upon opening the coffin it was discovered that he was lying face downward, having turned himself in his "narrow house," and there were other evidences that he had been buried alive. His family is horror-stricken at this discovery. It is indeed sad to think that a human being should awake in his grave, to meet death.

**LOOKING FOR A CELESTIAL VISITOR.**—Neha's comet is expected soon to make its appearance, as it is now on its way to its perihelion. It is not near enough to be visible—being no nearer the earth than about 110,000,000 of miles. On the first day of November next it will be close to the bright (Alpha Pegasi) Markab, one of the four bright stars forming the well-known square of Pegasus. It then pursues a southerly course, crossing the celestial equator about the middle of December. It then crosses its old path, near where it spiraled into two comets. At the end of February its distance from the earth will be less than 20,000,000 of miles. This comet's period is about 63 years.

**PETROLEUM AS FUEL.**—Mr. C. J. Richardson, in a letter in the London Times, says his boiler at Woolwich Dockyard has shown that petroleum is fifty per cent. more powerful than the coal as steam fuel, that it can be burned with perfect ease, and without the slightest danger.

**The Congregation of Sacred Rights** at Rome has just published a form of blessing to be used by telegraph. The clergy are to assemble at a telegraph station, where a certain amount of chanting, etc., is to be done, and prayers put in, which, among other appropriate passages from the Scriptures is this, from the 104th Psalm, "Who walketh upon the wings of the wind; 'Who maketh His angels spirits; His







Something New!

THE WORLD RENOWNED WILLOWHAY'S  
SPRING GUN GRAIN DRILL.

MANUFACTURED BY CROWWELL & DAVISON, GREEN  
CASTLE, IRELAND.

THIS Celebrated Drill is superior to any  
other machine of the kind yet introduced  
to the public. Among its advantages are  
these: It distributes the grain with perfect  
regularity. It never chokes or breaks the  
grain. Rough ground or fast or slow driving.

It will not vary the quantity sown to the acre. It can be regulated whilst in motion. The teeth or shovels are so constructed as not to break when coming in contact with roots and stones, but spring back to their proper places. It will sow every kind of grain with the same hopper. It also measures the quantity of grain to be sown to the acre, and is simple in its construction and easily managed.

**THE GUANO ATTACHMENT.**  
This invention for sowing ALL KINDS

of Guano and Compost makes the Drill perfect and complete. It sows the grain and manures the ground at the same time. The construction of the Attachment is very simple and is easily repaired. It will sow from one to twenty bushels to the acre, and the feed can be regulated whilst in motion, to suit poor or rich ground. These machines need only be seen to be admired. All who have tried them will be fully satisfied.

which can produce them at the most complete arrangement for the purpose ever offered to the public. Hundreds of certificates can be produced from practical farmers in Franklin county and Maryland to prove that the machine is no humbug, and has given entire satisfaction in every case where it has been tried.

W. J. WIRLE, Agent,

Near Gettysburg. Adams co., Pa.  
 Aug. 8.—U.  
**NEW SKIRT FOR 1865-6.**  
 THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN  
**HOOP SKIRTS.**  
 J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC  
 (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.  
 THIS Invention consists of Double (or  
 triple) Elliptic Para Reduced Steel Springs

ingeniously braided tightly and firmly to-  
gether, edge to edge, making the toughest,  
most flexible, elastic and durable Spring  
ever used. They seldom bend or break, like  
the Single Springs, and consequently pre-  
serve their perfect and beautiful Shape more  
than twice as long as any Single Spring  
Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great com-  
fort and pleasure to any Lady wearing, the

Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars; Church Pews, Arm Chairs for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in-use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards relinquish

The hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice as durable covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging.

own stur, slow steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use. All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tape, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect Shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESLEY, BRADLEY & CARY, Proprietors of the Invention, and Sole Manufacturers 97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Rialta Street.

New York.

For Sale in all First class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States; and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico; South America, and the West Indies.

For Twelve for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. A. & C.

Arg. 15. - 3m.

**Hanover Branch Railroad.**

**FIRST TRAIN** will leave **Manover** at 8.15 A. M., for Baltimore and intermediate stations.

**SECOND TRAIN** will leave at 10.00 A. M., for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, Philadelphia, and the North and West.

**THIRD TRAIN** will leave at 2.25 P. M., for Baltimore. Passengers for York and Harrisburg by this train will be delayed two hours at the Junction.

**D. E. TRONE.**

July 18. Agent.

**A SMALL FARM**

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of a SMALL FARM, situated in Butler township, Adams county, about one mile west of Middleton, and one mile north of Ardenzaville, containing about

**TWENTY ACRES.**

The improvements are a new two and a half story **LOG HOUSE**. There is a sufficient quantity of timber to build a barn, and all other necessary buildings. There is a Spring of never failing water near the door, and a running stream through the property, and two young Orchards of choice fruit on the premises.

**AD**—Any person wishing to view the above described property will please call on Joseph Taylor, Jr., living adjoining, who will show the same as he is the owner.

JESSE P. WAGNER.  
 April 11, 1895.

---

**Virginia Land For Sale.**  
 VERY cheap and desirable, such as  
 would be selected for profitable  
 farming. Situated on navigable sail  
 water, and on the line of the proposed  
 S. W. York and Norfolk Railroad.

Climate very healthy. Time indisputable. Send stamps for circular.  
 Address,  
 KELLAM & HENNESSEY,  
 Real Estate Agents, Eastville, Va.  
 May 16.

**LAW PARTNERSHIP.**  
 W. A. Duncan & J. H. White,  
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will promptly attend

To all legal business entrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.  
Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Citysburg, Penn'a.  
April 3, 1865 — 31

**Notice.**  
EITERS Testamentary on the estate of

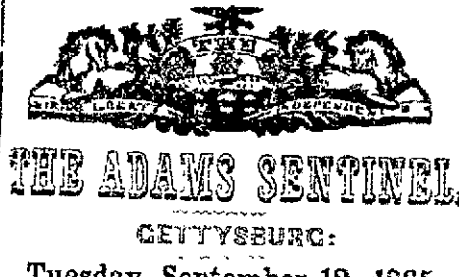
JOHN STARR, of Union Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, the legal title to all the persons indebted to him, gives notice to all persons indebted to him, that they give immediately payment, and those having claims against the same, to present their properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN KRUMHOLTZ  
Aug. 22. - Gl. Executor.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.



# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



Tuesday, September 12, 1865.

**STATE TICKET.**  
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:  
Maj. Gen. JOHN F. HARTNETT,  
of Montgomery county.

**UNION COUNTY TICKET.**  
SENATOR:  
D. McCONAUGHY,  
Gettysburg.

ASSEMBLY:  
Lieut. PHILIP L. HOUCK,  
Butler.

PROTHONOTARY:  
JACOB A. KITZMILLER,  
Gettysburg.

TREASURER:  
Lieut. WM. E. BAKER,  
Gettysburg.

COMMISSARY:  
SAMUEL WOLFF,  
Moundplussant.

DIRECTOR OF POOR:  
SOLOMON MENGES,  
Gordman.

AUDITOR:  
EDEN NORRIS,  
Strabana.

**Wood.**  
We would be obliged if some of our country patrons would furnish us with some WOOD as early as possible, as the house-folks tell us they are just out of article. We wish good dry Wood—hickory preferred.

**Col. Batchelder and the Battle-field of Gettysburg.**  
A letter from this gentleman to us gives the information that whilst in Gettysburg on the 4th of July he met many of the officers who participated in the great battle there, and received many and interesting details from them regarding the movements of their individual commands; which has convinced him of the importance of visiting the field personally, with as many persons as possible who were engaged in that battle, before publishing to the world the history which he is now compiling, and preparing diagrams and sketches to illustrate different positions and movements. He has therefore decided to spend the month of October at Gettysburg, and has extended an invitation to all participants in the battle to meet him there at that time for the purpose of comparing views and reports. His Isometrical Drawing of the Battle field has met with an extensive sale. We hope the meeting in October may be an interesting one to all concerned.

**Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, late of the Anderson Cavalry,** received a few days ago a commission from the War Department, appointing him Second Lieutenant of his company for gallant and meritorious conduct whilst in the service.

**The Union Senatorial Conference** from Franklin and Adams met at Greifenberg Springs on the 1st inst. Present from Adams—Messrs. Bell, Himes and Curt; from Franklin—Messrs. Wiestling and Everett. The Conference unanimously nominated D. McCONAUGHY, Esq., as the Union nominee for State Senator for this District.

**New Steward.**  
JONAS JOHNS, Esq., of Petersburg, has been appointed Steward of the Poor-house, in the room of Mr. JACOB CULP, resigned. He enters on his duties on the 1st of October.

**Squirrels can only be shot,** by law, from the 1st of September to the last of December. The law inflicts a penalty of five dollars for killing them at any other time.

**Reduction of the State Debt.**  
Gov. Curtin issued a Proclamation on Wednesday last, setting forth that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have reported a reduction of the State debt, for the year ending on the 4th inst., of \$745,811 23, being an increase in the sum redeemed this year over the last, of \$487,241 76. This is very cheering, and reflects great credit on the economy and financial ability with which the affairs of the Commonwealth are conducted.

**The last Legislature** increased their pay from \$700 to \$1,000 per session. We understand that the vote on the increase was a mixed one in politics, and was very close, and that our member "dodged" it on the final test. Ten years ago, the pay per session was \$300; it was raised to \$500, then to \$700, and then to \$1,000, during this interval.

**Gen. SCHEMELIN** died near Reading on Thursday last, of consumption. He served under Kosciuszko, during the Hungarian Revolution. He entered the U. S. service as Colonel of the 74th Pennsylvania, served under Fremont and Sigel, and was made a Brigadier General in March, 1864. He commanded the First Brigade of Shurtz's division at Chancellorsville, and was at Gettysburg, and the first to enter Charleston, S. C.

**The Richmond Whig** announces that Gen. Lee has accepted the presidency of Washington (Va.) College.

**Mr. McClean's Testimony.**  
RESPECTING THE CONSPIRACY TO TREASON THE ARMY VOTED AS IT HAD NOT BEEN TALKED.

On our outside, we give, in full, the testimony of WM. McCLEAN, Esq., which discloses snodry interesting facts respecting the Conspiracy of last fall to get rid of enough of the Army vote to elect Mr. Coffern to Congress from this District.

The evidence of this Conspiracy was vehemently denied at the time, when it was charged upon the Democratic leaders. Mr. McCLEAN, under oath, admits these facts:

1. That the "majority judges met together in the front parlor of the Globe Inn, before the meeting of the board" of return judges, on the day of the second meeting.

2. That WM. A. DUNCAN, J. C. NEELY, J. H. WHITE, and WM. McCLEAN met with the majority return judges, for the purpose (as he expressed it) of "interchanging views upon the questions growing out of the proposed rejection of portions of the Army vote. As there was a probability that their act might render them amenable at Court for violating their duty, it was, to say the least, prudent in them to get the District Attorney mixed up with them.

3. The Democratic judges were gathered in from all points by the Democratic whippers in, on the request of Henry J. Kuhn, President of the Board, who was very anxious to know about his duty as to these Army returns!

4. None of the Republican judges were notified of the meeting; and none of the Republican lawyers were there. Those of the Democratic lawyers who were not present, were consulted.

5. This secret consultation with the Democratic judges was deemed proper, because it was not deemed "proper for persons outside to discuss questions before the board, and there would be no opportunity of affording counsel to the board during its sitting!"

6. The "action of the judges corresponded with the views expressed at the consultation."

7. 208 votes were thrown out—of which 158 were for Mr. KOONTZ, and 50 for Mr. COFFERT.

8. "There was no question raised as to the right of these soldiers to vote."

It is impossible to read these admissions without feeling that there was an unprincipled attempt, by substantial injustice, to disfranchise a certain portion of the Soldiers, concerning whose right to vote no question had been, or could be raised. And the attempt succeeded, to the extent of depriving Mr. KOONTZ of the certificate of election, to which a majority of the qualified voters deemed him to be entitled.

We place these facts upon permanent record, to give a full view of all engaged in such dishonorable action. Frauds at elections, of any description, strike at the security of our institutions, and should be indignantly frowned down by every good citizen—no matter what the temptation or pretext. But to defraud the soldiers whose persons kept the enemy from our doors, was an infinite aggravation of the offence.

That the interests of the Democratic party required this, and that Democratic leaders conspired to do it, and did it, unerringly illustrating the jealousy and hatred with which that party has pursued the Soldier all through the war against Rebels; and the shameful tampering with Traitors, which has covered it with the slime of Treason as with a garment.

**WILLIAM McLELLAN, Esq.,** of Chambersburg, who voted for Gen. McClean last fall, under the impression that he was going to be elected President, is one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in Franklin and Perry counties. On accepting the nomination, he made a queer, shamefaced speech, which we find in the last Valley Spirit. It reminds us of a man "caught in the act," trying to excuse himself for something he is ashamed of. He protested against his being considered a party-candidate, endorsed President Johnson's reconstruction policy, and expressed great fears that Slavery is dead, that the old slaveholding habit of amalgamating might travel North! It might be well for Mr. McLELLAN to watch his new allies, and see that they remain virtuous; but we doubt whether even they require it, and fear that McLELLAN is losing his senses.

He only consents to be a candidate, in the hope that he may be able to secure the payment of the damages suffered by the people of the Border counties. This is a laudable ambition, and, if he be elected, we hope he may be able to gratify it. We are, however, very strongly of opinion, that as long as the Border counties persist in sending to the Legislature men who, when they get there, on all occasions vote so as to destroy the public credit, and to prevent necessary taxation, they will stand a poor chance of getting any payments, for how can they be paid without money, and how can money be raised without taxes?

The only true friends of the Border people are the unconditional UNION MEN, who stand squarely up to all the obligations of the Government; who repudiate all projects for adopting the whole, or any portion of the Rebel debt; and who consider it the first duty of the Government to take care of its own. The Democrats, on the other hand, are a great deal more concerned about the interests of the re-constructed Rebels—their future allies—than about men who have always been true to their country.

**A CARD.**  
BUTLER TOWNSHIP, Sept. 6, 1865  
Gentlemen:—I must confess that finding my name on the Union County Ticket greatly surprised me, having never expressed a single desire for such a favor. True, my friends, I have been a soldier, having gone forth in my country's direct need with a determination never to lay down my arms whilst an armed rebel remained in the land. How faithfully I adhered to that determination through the entire struggle, you all know. Yet in doing and suffering what I did during the four years of the war, I felt that I was but performing my duty as a good loyal citizen. Believe me, gentlemen, I should never have asked any Convention to make choice of me for having performed a duty which I owed to my God and my country.

At first I was disposed to decline the nomination; but at the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I have concluded to continue, and promise, if elected, with the help of God, to use every honest effort for the promotion of the best interests of all my fellow-citizens.

Hoping to receive a hearty support from both soldiers and citizens, I remain, Very respectfully, yours, &c., P. L. HOUCK.

**Meeting of Senatorial Conference.**  
The Senatorial Conference of Adams and Franklin counties, met at Greifenberg Springs, on Friday the 1st inst., at 10 o'clock. P. M. Conference from Adams, Major Robert Bell, A. S. Himes and Wm. S. Cart, Esq. Conference from Franklin, Col. Geo. B. Wiestling and W. S. Everett, Esq. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Major R. Bell, as Chairman, and Wm. S. Everett, Esq., as Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That the Conference present from Franklin county, be allowed to cast the entire vote for said county.

The Conference then proceeded to put in nomination candidates for State Senator. Wm. S. Cart, Esq., nominated David McConaughy, Esq., of Gettysburg.

On motion of W. S. Everett, Esq. Resolved, That the nomination made be ratified as the unanimous choice of this Conference, and D. McConaughy, Esq., is hereby declared the Union nominee for State Senator for this District.

R. BELL, Pres't  
W. S. EVERETT, Sec'y.

**Democratic Ticket.**  
The Democratic County Convention met on the 4th, and settled upon the following Ticket:

Senator—Wm. McSherry.  
Assembly—Dr. David Taffer.  
Prothonotary—H. S. Beener.  
Treasurer—Jacob Sheads.  
Commissioner—Amos Leffer.  
Director—Abraham Kruze.  
Auditor—Jacob Patterson.  
State's Attorney—Wm. A. Delcan.

The vote for Mr. McSHERRY for Senator was merely couplinary, as he did not press the nomination. Mr. DUNCAN, of Chambersburg, is the candidate of the party. He had a narrow chance for the nomination in Franklin, but succeeded by a small majority over J. McDOWELL SHARPE.

The Democratic State Convention recorded its formal disapproval of the execution of the assassins of President Lincoln. There was reason for this. The Democratic leaders have, for three years, been bounding on reals to do this very thing. Witness their persistent denunciations of LINCOLN, as a "usurper," and a "despot," deserving death. No wonder, then, that they denounce the just and deserved punishment of those men who were led to the fearful crime by their weekly abuse of that great and good man.

**Revenue of the Government.**  
The current receipts of the Government from customs and internal revenue are unusually large. The income from internal revenue averages over two million dollars a day. The customs revenue, through the single port of New York, was last week up to a daily average of nearly \$600,000 in coin; Wednesday it reached \$735,500, or on the basis of gold at 145, equal to \$1,066,475 in currency. Evidently, the national treasury cannot be very "hard pressed" for means to meet all current claims upon it.

The trial of Capt. Wirz, the Andersonville ruffian, is still progressing at Washington, and the evidence daily develops the most awful acts of fiendish depravity we have ever read. Murder, starvation, and cruelty appear to have been the daily playthings of his life. He has become sick, and is for religious advisers. No wonder, after listening to the dreadful details of his cruelty. Remorse should prey upon him.

Col. Chipman, the judge advocate of the military commission now trying Wirz, said on Friday that while the atrocious crimes were responsible for a great many crimes, there are others above and higher than he, that the Government will seek to hold responsible for greater crimes.

Among the reporters in the Wirz trial are the Hon. Arthur Renard, a member of the British Parliament, and Mr. Jennings, correspondent of the London Times.

The Superintendent of the Washington Police, an official report, says that theft, robbery and burglaries are alarmingly on the increase in the District of Columbia, that the disbanded and paying off of the armies has left there, and has drawn thither, a large number of desperate characters who make a systematic business of robbing soldiers, stealing horses, &c. He adds that there is a class of run shops in the city, whose entire custom and support comes from thieves and desperados, who are allowed to keep their doors open all night, there being no law to prevent them.

The last selling \$20 Family Sewing Machine in the world, advertisement in this issue by Lathrop & Co., 142 South 6th St., Phila. Read adv.

**POLITICAL PROSPECTS.**  
How shall we vote in the autumn elections? inquires that valuable journal, Harper's Weekly. Every honest man will ask himself this question, and he will answer it by determining to which party, in so important a national crisis as this, political power ought to be intrusted. For although no issue is yet distinctly made, a very grave issue soon will be, that of re-organization, and he must look to the antecedents and composition of parties to infer what their probable action will be.

The Union party comprises the great body of enlightened American citizens who have always faithfully striven for greater justice, for universal liberty regulated by law, and for freedom of speech and the press everywhere in the country. They have unfalteringly asserted the rights of the people against privilege and aristocracy in every form, and have claimed fair play for all men, rich or poor, foreigner or native, whatever their complexion and condition, and to that end have been constantly zealous for popular education and every method of enlightenment. They hold that the Constitution is not a compact between sovereign governments, but is a fundamental national law established by the people of the United States; and that the Union is not a confederacy but a nation. They believe that this National Government is supreme, that the States are "properly subordinated to it, and that State rights are purely local and secondary. Therefore they have been steadily faithful in the great and successful struggle. They have never tampered with rebellion. They have never justified treason nor excused traitors; and in the death grapple with rebellion they have wisely used every power of the Government, conscious that all extraordinary powers were exercised by magistrates under the immediate supervision of the people, and whose acts merely recorded the popular will, as the election of 1864 triumphantly proved.

This is the faith, and these are the men who compose the great Union party. Have they forfeited the confidence of the country?

On the other hand, the Democratic party is composed of those who have always excused the most appalling crime against human nature, and the most fatal treason to the American principle of equal rights, under the pretence of State rights; who persistently connived at the extension and perpetuity of that injustice which has soaked the land in blood and necessitated the debt. They have been the assailants of free speech and a free press, and have justified the murder and maltreatment of citizens who claimed to exercise these rights in the Southern States. Their influence has been adverse to general education and wise progress and reform; and their predominance has been and is always most marked among the most debased part of the population, and in the least intelligent portions of the country. Even now their Conventions, vaguely as in Maine, distinctly and openly as in Ohio, reaffirm the principles of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98, which are and always have been pleaded by rebels as their justification, as they were by South Carolina for nullification in 1833, and which will always afford an ambush for treason until they are utterly and expressly overturned; or, as in Pennsylvania, their Conventions deliberately declare that the practical recognition of the truths of the declaration of Independence is a high crime against the Constitution of the United States. They are those from whose ranks come the chiefs of the rebellion; who denounced the people of the loyal States as being really responsible for the war; who incessantly thwarted the Government in its efforts to subdue it; who incited riots and directed mobs; for whose success at the polls the rebel chiefs and editors openly prayed in the midst of the war; who solicited through a foreign minister foreign interference in our contest; who a year ago, in their National Convention, declared the soldiers conquered and the war a failure, and who sneered at President Lincoln as a murderer, tyrant, and harlequin.

These are they who compose the Democratic party. They are now busily engaged in praising the soldiers, who last year they slandered, and in celebrating the reestablishment of the Union. They are even engaged in the pleasing process of eating the Chicago platform. But what has this digram was a chief orator, in whose Pennsylvania Convention Judge Black was an applauded teacher, who said, as Buchanan's Attorney General, that the war would legalize secession and dissolve the Union—what has this party done to be intrusted with power by the American people who condemned it so overwhelmingly last November? We speak of a party, not of individuals. We do not forget with what absolute sacrifice, with what blood and money, many Democrats stood by the country. But neither do we forget that as a party the Democrats voted against emancipation, and that in the States which they controlled the amendment was defeated. We do not forget that if the Democratic party had retained power in 1860 they would have compromised the honor of the country without permanently availing the war; and we remember, nor will the American people soon forget, that in 1864 they solemnly proposed acquiescence in national disgrace and ruin.

These are the two parties who now solicit our votes. Let every man who loves a Union unshaken by "the resolutions of '98," who loves his country, and believes equal rights for all men before the law to be essential to her permanent peace and prosperity, ask him self which of these parties ought to have his vote.

**"A KNIFE" IN TROUBLE.**—A man named Franklin B. Hill called at one of our foundries, yesterday, and ordered forty sets of iron knuckles to be cast, over a pattern which he had manufactured by one of our mechanics. Six sets of the irons were cast, after which information of the fact was lodged at the Mayor's office. The chief of police took the matter in hand, and succeeded in capturing Hill as he was passing out of the foundry. He is now in jail to answer for having murderous weapons made to order. The knuckles are dangerous looking customers, and in a stout hand could kill a man at a single blow. There is no doubt that Hill belongs to a gang of ruffians, from the fact that his order for weapons was so large.—Harrisburg Tel.

**NASHVILLE, Sept. 7.**—The explosion to day on the Northwestern Railroad was a terrible affair. The train consisted of eight cars and one passenger coach. There were nearly 200 persons on the train. The two foremost cars contained powder, shot and shell, and it is supposed that sparks from the locomotive communicated to the powder through cracks in the ear, causing the explosion. Seven persons were killed outright, and nearly all received more or less injury. The fireman was killed and the engineer badly wounded. The conductor was but slightly injured and also Mr. Vakebury, Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph Company. All the cars were blown to pieces, except two in the rear. The engine was totally wrecked. The concussion was terrific, and shook the buildings in town as if there had been an earthquake.

The California election is just over. The principal counties return Union men to the Legislature.

The election in Vermont took place last week. The Republican Governor is elected by about 15,000 majority. Out of 53 towns not one gave a Democratic majority. The new Senate is unanimously Union as last year. The House will also be the same as last year.

General Asboth, commanding at Barrancas, Florida, has issued an order to the following purport: "As there appears to be some misconception relative to the parole given to soldiers of the late so-called Confederate army, it is hereby announced that the spirit of this parole was to obey the laws of the United States, and any violation of those laws, as well as the proclamation of the President of the United States in regard to slavery, will be met within this military district with speedy punishment."

General Heintzelman, having been mustered out, is now Colonel of the 17th Infantry of Regulars. He is on a visit to his home at Manheim, Lancaster county, Penn., from which he has been absent twenty five years, this being the first leave of absence he has received since the war began.

An old lady of 80 years, Mrs. Durger, was arrested a few days ago in Beaver county, for assault and battery, and walked the whole distance into Beaver, 20 miles, to attend Court. She was so feeble that she could not stand without the use of a cane, yet her spirit was unconquerable, and would brook no opposition. The grand jury ignored the bill, and let the old lady depart in peace.

**BE CURELY.**—A physician anticipates a great deal of fever, especially typhoid, during the latter part of the summer and fall, when the rank vegetation begins to decay. Each one should see to his own premises, and promptly remove all filth and decaying vegetable matter. A thorough reputation will serve in a great measure to protect public health.

The 6 A. M. passenger train from New York for Philadelphia, entitled on Thursday with a freight train going in an opposite direction on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at Hightstown, N. J. The locomotives were demolished, several cars damaged, and eight or ten passengers injured, but not very seriously. Cause—carelessness on the part of the employees.

Coal is coming forward heavily from the Schuylkill region. There arrived at Philadelphia from that section during the week ending on Thursday last, by the Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Navigation, one hundred and thirty seven thousand and three hundred tons, being an increase over the corresponding week of last year of thirty two thousand tons.

The Grand Jury of Bedford county, Pa. have found a true bill for murder against John P. Reed, who killed Deputy Provost Marshal Jacob Crouse on the 1st of August last. Mengel Reed, a returned Rebel, who was concerned in the murder, has been arrested by the military and sent to Baltimore to be dealt with by General Hancock.

A Mexican correspondent says the French are pacifying that country by court-martial, shooting 40,000 Mexicans annually. A French paper declares the Empire a failure, and advocates a French protectorate. The branch between Maximilian and the French is said to be daily widening. The "news" from Mexico is of so conflicting a character that it is impossible to tell what to believe.

General Jenkins, indicted for the burning of Chambersburg, and for whom Gov. Curtin has made a requisition on Gov. Pierpont, died several months ago from the effects of wounds received in the western part of the State.

The President has generally commuted to imprisonment for a term of years all pending sentences of death in the cases of soldiers convicted of desertions. Three Massachusetts soldiers, under sentence of death, are sent to Fort Delaware for five years each.

Thirty Laplanders, dressed in furs, and accompanied by twelve Swedes, have arrived in Saint Paul to settle in Minnesota.

John P. Reed, of Bedford, indicted for the murder of Provost Marshal Crouse, has been released on bail of \$10,000, to appear at next court; and Mengel Reed, who was arrested for treason, has been returned to Bedford.

Twelve indictments for larceny and forgery have been found against Edward B. Ketchum in the Court of General Sessions, New York.

**Government Sales of Horses, Etc.**  
The report telegraphed North from Washington that sales of Government horses and mules had been stopped in consequence of a threatened Indian war, is without foundation. The September sales of horses and mules advertised to take place in N. York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Missouri and Kansas, will be held, no orders having been issued to stop them. Those sales will dispose of all the surplus stock of this kind that the Government has on hand.

The prices obtained at the later sales of horses and mules are considerably higher than those obtained at first. Four million dollars have been already realized from this source alone. The telegrams referred to originated with speculators in oats, as the price of oats was coupled with the reported stoppage of sales of horses, and both statements were designed to influence operations in the West. The Government is not now making large purchases of forage. This correction is made on good authority.

**ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A MAN IN COURT.**—There was a terrible flare up in Court at Williamsport, on Tuesday last. A soldier named Goldy, on his return home, not being satisfied with the appearance of his wife, charged her with infidelity, which she acknowledged. He indicted a man named Sanford for fornication. While one of the counsel was arguing the case, Goldy approached Sanford, and suddenly snatched a pistol, which missed fire, within a few inches of his head. The latter sprang to his feet and clutched Goldy, when the pistol was fired. Goldy was at last thrown to the floor, but not until he fired his pistol the third time. Fortunately no one was hurt, though one man had a bullet put through his coat and his shoulder slightly scratched. The room was crowded, and such scenes of confusion and terror are not often witnessed in a court of justice, yet some of them were extremely ludicrous. The Judges dropped themselves like hot potatoes, behind their desks. Lawyers scaddled over chairs and tables. The Prothonotary, a six footer, escaped on his hands and knees. A number got out of the windows and others held up chairs as a shield. After the smoke and confusion passed off, the prosecutor was sent to prison and the defendant was acquitted and fined by the court.

It is gratifying to observe the spirit with which the Southern people enter into the national banking system. Applications have been received by the Comptroller of the Currency from almost every place of importance in the South for the establishment of banks, with capitals varying from fifty to five hundred thousand dollars.

Among the applications lately received are those from Newbern, Wilmington, Raleigh and Charlotte, North Carolina; Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina; Savannah and Augusta, Georgia; Mobile, Selma, Atlanta, Montgomery and Huntsville, Alabama; Helena, Arkansas, and at Houston and Galveston, Texas.

**CRIME IN ENGLAND.**—Crime continues to multiply in England as well as here. The steamer Queen brings us an account of two. One where a mother cut the throats of her three children to save them, she availed, from starvation, although her brother in law says they were in tolerably good circumstances. This occurred in South-wark, London. In Yorkshire, a young man killed a lady and her mother because she refused to become his wife. He then attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented.

**PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND MAXIMILIAN.**—The New York Herald publishes a long story to the effect that Senor Degollado, a Mexican gentleman well known in this country, had arrived in Washington on a diplomatic mission from the imperial government of Mexico. He is said to have brought with him an autograph letter from the Emperor Maximilian, congratulating Mr. Johnson on his succession to the presidential chair, and expressing proper sentiments of condolence in regard to the death of Mr. Lincoln. This letter was not received, however; the reply to Degollado being that the President knew no such person as the Emperor of Mexico.

**CONFESSION OF A MURDERESS.**—Last week a woman named Pinking, wife of a respectable well to do farmer near Bradford, Upper Canada, finding herself upon her death bed, sent for a clergyman and confessed that she had at different periods of her life committed six murders, and all by poison—two of them her own children.

The British steamship Queen, which arrived at New York from Liverpool Tuesday morning, the 5th inst., brought fifty hundred and twenty six passengers, the largest number of persons that ever crossed the Atlantic in a single vessel.

**Starved.**  
On the 3d inst., by Rev. J. A. Bell, Mr. JOHN PETERS to Miss MARGARET DICK, both of Adams county.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 3d, by Rev. W. F. P. Davis, Mr. HENRY BEHN to Miss MARIA HOLLINGER, both near East Berlin, Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. GEORGE SCHUYER, of Cumberland county, to Miss ELLEN FLEMINGS, of Abolition, Adams county.

On Sept. 7th, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM FISSEL, of Reading township, to Miss SARAH CHRONISTER, of Huntington township.

**Died.**  
At Baltimore, on the 20th of August, Mr. DAVID M. TROXELL, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 2d inst., ELLA L., eldest daughter of John Yeager, near Petersburg, in the tenth year of her age.

On the 3d inst., in Huntington township, of typhoid fever, LYDIA ANN, wife of Eben P. Diehl, deceased, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 7th inst., of consumption, Mrs. BEAM, wife of Peter Beam, deceased, aged about 60 years.

On the 3d inst., at Bethlehem, Pa., Mr. JACOB A. MYERS, formerly of this county, (son of Henry Myers, Esq., of New Chester,) aged 60 years 3 months and 23 days. Mr. Myers possessed fine business attainments—born an ambitious character—and was unbending in his integrity.

On Friday last, very suddenly, Mr. NICHOLAS PICKERHOUSE, of Cumberland township, aged about 65 years.

On the 31st inst., of diphtheria, in Hamilton township, Miss ELIZABETH ROOVER, aged 14 years 9 months and 19 days.

On Friday, the 26th of August, of Dysentery, ROBERT HALL, youngest son of Hugh A. and Martha McConahy, aged 5 years 8 months and 10 days.